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religious liberty" (p. 198). In our opinion neither the cause of the Puritans nor the cause of historical criticism is to be advanced by such methods as these. The founders of Massachusetts stand in no need of apology or defense. They were men of extraordinary power and vigor, who left England because their very strength made England uninhabitable for them. They came to America to rule, and, established in America, they maintained their sovereignty unflinchingly to the last. In this struggle they sometimes banished, starved, tormented and put to death their opponents, and in doing so they only did what all strong men have always done when fighting for supremacy. Their descendants have considered it an act of filial piety to represent them as a species of saints, whose actions were not regulated by the same causes which ordinarily control humanity. In fact, they were a generation devoured by the strongest and fiercest passions which can inflame the mind, and under the sway of those passions they acted as all men of like strength have acted, in all ages of the world, when their power has been imperilled, whether those men were Calvinists of the Scotch Kirk, or Episcopalians like Laud, or the Catholics of Saint Bartholomew—or heathen of the stripe of Tacitus and Marcus Aurelius, who believed that property in Rome was threatened by Christian Socialism.

Collections of the Massachusetts Historical Society. Sixth Series, Vol. X. ; Pepperell Papers. (Boston: Published by the Society. 1899. Pp. xvi, 729.)

THE contents of this volume are of the highest importance for the history of King George's War, and particularly for the crowning event of that war—the siege and capture of Louisburg—which the preface of the volume justly denominates "the most important military enterprise ever undertaken by the English Colonies in America." France had fortified Louisburg at an enormous cost. It was the richest American jewel that had ever adorned the French crown. Its situation for the protection of Canada was excellent; and it formed at once an advantageous strategic point from which to harass the contiguous English-American colonies. Massachusetts and Nova Scotia in particular began to feel the destructive power of the French; and the Bay government was virtually responsible for the preservation of the latter.

William Vaughn, son of Lieutenant-Governor Vaughn of New Hampshire province, was, without doubt, one of the first to suggest an expedition against Louisburg; and he played a not uncertain part during its progress and in its successful issue. But to Gov. Shirley of Massachusetts Bay must be awarded the honor of the first official act in the matter. He urged it upon the various legislatures. Singularly enough, his own legislature, after some hesitancy, agreed to the expedition by a majority of only one vote. Over four thousand men were raised by Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Connecticut. The names of many of them are printed in the *New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, Vols. XXIV. and

XXV. ; in a small volume recently (1896) printed by the state of New Hampshire ; in the appendix to the volume here reviewed ; and a list of the commissioned officers, from the registry in the British War Office, was printed by the Society of Colonial Wars, in connection with the 150th anniversary of the surrender—an ever memorable date, June 17, 1745. The historical sources of this famous event are given in detail in Winsor's *Narrative and Critical History*, and in Bourinot's special monograph on Cape Breton, printed by the Royal Society of Canada.

Some of the official documents of these "Pepperell Papers" were printed in the first volume of the Society's *Collections*, under the care of Dr. Jeremy Belknap, who had presented them to its archives in October, 1791 ; but the private letters were not included. The manuscripts were examined by Dr. Usher Parsons for his *Life of Sir William Pepperell*, and Parkman used them for his *Half-Century of Conflict*. A moderate use of them was also made by a few other writers. They consist of Belknap's original bequest, supplemented by later additions from his representatives ; and a few have been added from other sources. Thus we have now presented in full, for the first time, a mass of matchless material of absorbing interest. The documents consist of a "Register of the Councils of War," from April 5, 1745, to May 14, 1746, covering 64 pp. ; a "Copy Book of Orders," from June 20, 1745, to May 14, 1746, pp. 67-98 ; military and private correspondence, arranged chronologically, from February 4, 1745, to September 12, 1746, pp. 99-494 ; and an appendix of rosters, agreements, accounts, sick-lists, deaths, etc., pp. 497-563. The volume also contains an exhaustive index (162 pp.) to the ten volumes of the Sixth Series, but, unfortunately, the names in the appendix to the volume under consideration have not been included.

The Christian names of many of the persons indexed are omitted, yet with little research most of them could be supplied. Ordinarily this is not very significant ; but in such a case as that of Capt. David Donahew the omission is more serious. Donahew, in March, 1745, having decoyed and captured three Indians who were in the French interest, learned from them that Annapolis Royal would certainly be besieged that spring. This was actually the case. The greatest mischief accomplished by the besiegers, as stated by Mascarene (p. 230), was "the taking of two schooners coming from Boston with private stores." It is now known that they were the *Montague*, commanded by Capt. William Pote, and the *Seaflower*, commanded by Capt. James Sutherland. The details of the siege at Annapolis, as well as Donahew's great services, are given in Pote's *Journal*, edited by the undersigned and published in 1896. Donahew's exploit in Tatmegouche Harbor contributed very materially toward the capture of Louisburg. Had he not intercepted this besieging army on its way to Louisburg, the New Englanders would have been, without doubt, greatly harassed by the reinforcements ; and the French governor, Duchambon, distinctly stated that the loss of this looked-for succor proved disastrous at a time when such help would have meant victory. Donahew's death is alluded to on p. 324. In the *Pennsylvania Gazette* for August

8, 1745, it is detailed in all its horrors, on the authority of one of his own party. On p. 272, note, it is stated that Lieut.-Col. John Gorham "died in 1751 or 1752;" but we are able to state that he died in 1752 (see Parker's *New York Post-Boy* for March 30, 1752). In a foot-note on p. 154 there is some speculation about a Capt. James Noble and a Lieut. James Noble. However, the former was a brother, the latter a son of Lieut.-Col. Arthur Noble, who was slain at Minas, January 31, 1747, during that unhappy affair. The son died of a fever at the age of eighteen, at Louisburg, September 26, 1746. The brother married, in 1714, Jane Vaughan, sister of Col. William Vaughan. On p. 230 Mascarene's date of birth is given as 1684, but October, 1685, is the correct date. The earlier date would, in fact, not be favorable to the reputation of his parents, who were honest and suffering Huguenots. These notes, taken wholly at random, might be extended, but will suffice for the purpose in hand.

The editor remarks in his preface that "many of the letters bear abundant marks of having been written under unfavorable circumstances and in great haste." Well may this be! Something of the conditions which prevailed may be gleaned from a document written at the time by Capt. Thomas Westbrook Waldron, and in our possession. He says: "We are all in a Crowd, besides, the Edge of a Board is my Chair, and a Quire of Paper my Table to write on."

We take pleasure in commending the "Pepperrell Papers" to all students interested in the period to which they relate. They are indispensable.

VICTOR H. PALTSITS.

First Explorations of Kentucky. Dr. Thomas Walker's Journal of an Exploration of Kentucky in 1750, being the First Record of a White Man's Visit to the Interior of that Territory, now first published entire, with Notes and Biographical Sketch. Also Colonel Christopher Gist's Journal of a Tour through Ohio and Kentucky in 1751, with Notes and Sketch. By J. STODDARD JOHNSTON, Vice-President of the Filson Club. [Filson Club Publications, No. 13.] (Louisville: The Filson Club. 1898. Pp. xix, 222.)

THE propriety of including the Walker and Gist journals in the admirable series of monographs issued under the name "Filson Club Publications" is so obvious that one cannot help wondering why they come so late as No. 13, especially since No. 1 appeared as long ago as 1884. The answer to the question suggested is given, in part at least, by some facts that the editor of the volume states incidentally. The two journals, while valuable in themselves, find much of their interest in great facts of national and international concern that the editor sets forth with reasonable compass and clearness in his introduction and biographical sketches. The treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle had not long been signed, bringing to a